



# The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 6619

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HONGKONG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 7TH, 1885.

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號七月八英香

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## SHIPPING.

## INTIMATIONS.

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## SPARKLING AND LIGHT, a most refreshing

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## STONSY AND MELBOURNE.

## GOLD MEDALS.

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## LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; Co.

## Hongkong, 30th May, 1885.

## KELLY AND WALSH, LIMITED.

## New Books and New Editions.

## The Congo and the Founding of its Free

## State, by Henry M. Stanley—2 Vols.

## Bulgaria's Central Asian Questions.

## Sights of Hand—A Manual of Legerdemain,

## in Pictures—A Wandering in the

## Papuan Archipelago.

## Locky's Wrinkles in Navigation—New and

## Enlarged Edition.

## Lowell's Law of Marine Insurance, for

## Hiscock.

## August 6, VORTIGER, British steamer, for

## Singapore.

## August 6, MELBOURNE, French steamer, for

## Europe.

## August 6, COULEMUS, German ship, for Iloilo.

## August 6, ARTHUR, British str., for Swatow.

## August 6, ELSA, German str., for Haiphong.

## August 6, ANTON, German str., for Macao.

## August 6, DIOMED, British str., for London.

## August 6, DANUB, British str., for Bangkok.

## August 6, SADLER, British str., for Amoy.

## August 6, GAMBORGSHIRE, British str., for

## Whampoa.

## PASSENGERS.

## ARRIVED.

## Per Asia, str., from Saigon—31 Chinese.

## Per Asia, str., Adel, for Hongkong—From

## Bologna—Miss G. G. G. from Saigon—15 Chinese.

## Per Asia, str., from Singapore—50 Chinese.

## Per Asia, str., from Macao—15 Chinese.

## Per Asia, str., from Shanghai—22 Chinese.

## Per Asia, str., from Manila—22 Chinese.

## NOTICE

A. S. WATSON AND CO.  
FAMILY AND DISPENSING  
CHEMISTS,  
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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS  
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AERATED WATER MAKERS,  
SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED,  
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm A. S. Watson and Co., or

HONGKONG DISPENSARY. [2]

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of the *Daily Press* should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited.

BIRTH.—At No. 148, Praya Central, Hongkong, August 3rd, 1885, the wife of J. Cook, "Stag Hotel," of a son.

MARRIAGE.—On the 25th June at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Christian Karrer, of Frankfort, London, to Eliza, second daughter of M. St. Goar.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 7TH, 1885.

**THE attack made by the Annamite forces on the French Residency at Hué last month will probably lead to a complete revolution in the Government of Annam. It is hardly likely that the French will allow the young King who is now in flight to resume the occupation of the throne. Indeed if the statement be true that it is the intention of the Court to found a new capital in the Laos country it would seem that they themselves look upon any return to Hué as out of the question.**

**The carrying out of the intention attributed to them would necessarily imply a general readjustment of the ancient landmarks, as France could not allow the influence of the Court to extend to any portion of the country where French interests are involved. There would in fact have to be a partition of the country. But this would hardly suit the French, who are committed to the preservation of order, which they could not well maintain under such circumstances. They will therefore have to completely crush the power of the existing Court and establish a strong and firm Government in its place.**

**A provisional Government has been already formed at Hué, but it is clearly only a make-shift. Trovo, the senior Regent, is at the head of this provisional Government. In addition to his functions as Regent this individual discharged those of Minister of Foreign Affairs, and he must obviously have been mixed up with the various plots against France which have from time to time been incubated at Hué. He now professes to be a devoted friend of the Republic, but he is spoken of by the *Unité Indo-Chinoise* as an implacable enemy, and certainly the mere fact of his deserting his sovereign and playing into French hands on the present occasion cannot be taken as a proof of his loyalty, since his own interests were so vitally concerned in his doing. To allow this man to remain in power, if his character be correctly given by our Saigon contemporaries, would be to court further trouble, but probably his appointment was the best that could be made at the moment. In the meantime General Cousot has sent one of his aides-de-camp to Paris to give an account of the affair to the Government, and things will no doubt be allowed to remain in their present state until his report has been considered and a final decision come to on the future policy to be pursued in Annam. The best thing France could do, it she felt herself equal to the task, would be to definitely annex the country and govern it herself. But Annam is a large country, the people are unfriendly, and foreign commercial interests are as yet very small, though no doubt those interests would increase under a settled and enlightened Government. For the present, however, the question is purely a political one.**

**France has entered on a policy of territorial aggrandisement in Indo-China, and in pursuit of that policy she will inevitably from time to time become involved in disputes and difficulties from the solution of which little material benefit is likely to be derived. The policy is one which is fraught with danger, and many eminent Frenchmen have expressed grave apprehensions as to what its ultimate effect will be. Amongst others, the late Admiral Courteau is said to have severely condemned M. Ferry's policy of adventure and to have declared that it was leading France to her ruin. Certainly it is that if the Republic were involved in a great European war the Indo-Chinese possessions would prove a source of weakness and danger. The late war with China was seized upon as a favourable occasion for an insurrection in Cambodia and even in Cochinchina itself, and had the war continued some time longer there can be little doubt that the insurrection would have become general and that Annam would have afforded active support to the insurgents. But whatever may be the exterior dangers attending the policy of France in the Far East, the existing situation in Annam must be dealt with in a firm and energetic manner. The overthrow of the King can scarcely fail to plunge the country into anarchy, unless a strong government be speedily formed to take the place of the old one. The elements of a strong government are, however, hardly to be found in the country itself, and M. FERREY will, we imagine, find the question a very difficult one to deal with. Undoubtedly the most effective solu-**

tion of it would be to suppress the royalty altogether and assimilate the administration to that of French Cochinchina, but this would be found a task of some magnitude. If it be decided to maintain merely a protectorate and allow a native government to be established, it will still be necessary to maintain a considerable military force at Hué so that the Resident may be in a position to enforce compliance with his views on the part of the native authorities should they not readily fall in with them. As to the actual situation, it is not stated in our Saigon contemporaries what was the number of the attacking party in the affair of the 4th July, nor what number of troops accompanied the King in his flight. Some time ago the nominal strength of the Annamite army was estimated by one of the French officers attached to the Residency at 130,250; of this number 43,300 were in garrison at Hué, in addition to which there were 7,450 in immediate attendance on the King. These figures, however, appear to include all the camp followers, such as the chair-bearers and other servants of the mandarins and even the King's cooks. The number of fighting men with the King will therefore probably not be large, and some idea of what the fighting qualities of these are when compared with those of the French soldiers may be gathered from the fact that the result of the attack they made on the French garrison at Hué was that they had fifteen hundred killed themselves while they only succeeded in placing some fifty Frenchmen hors de combat. It is nevertheless possible that they may give a considerable amount of trouble to the French, in the same way as the Cambodian rebels have done. The latter never make a stand before the French, but by their rapid movements and guerrilla sort of warfare they cause much annoyance and lead the French forces a lively hunt all over the country. If the troops of the Annamite King adopt similar tactics the work of the French in effecting the pacification of Annam will not be very light.

We hear that Lady Hart and family will probably leave England for Peking in the early autumn, so as to reach the Chinese capital before the close of the navigation of the Peho.

M. Gruy, the President of the French Republic, has granted an audience to H.E. Viscount Shimizawa Yajiro, the Vice-Minister of Agriculture in Japan, who is on a visit to Europe.

The Emperor of Austria has received the now Japanese Envoy, the Marquis Saito, when he presented his credentials. He is the fourth Japanese Minister who has been accredited to Vienna.

We have heard many expressions hoping that the author of the municipal to the late Sir Harry Parkes may not be allowed to fly. A recent letter shows the feeling of many. In this it is stated, "I trust that something will be done towards the memorial. I would gladly give my vote." One suggestion, which we believe is favoured by the family, is to have a "memorial" memoir written. There is, undoubtedly, much in the life of Sir Harry that could with advantage be placed in a permanent form before the world, and would act as a guide and example to others.

The following items are taken from the *London and China Express* of the 3rd ult. —

The script of the new Chinese Six cent Loan remains steady, at 42 to 44 premium on the issue price.

A telegram from New York, 30th states that the *H. L. Ladd*, from Manila for New York, grounded on the Bonner shoal, but got off considerably damaged.

A Buddhist temple, which was commanded in Yunnan under the auspices of Mr. Weiyao, Japanese Minister, will shortly be opened by his successor, the Marquis Saito.

We hear that applications for capital in the Johore Tin Streaming Company (Limited) have been coming in very well in Liverpool. The lists will close on the 11th inst.

We believe that Sir Hugh Low, K.C.M.G. and Lady Low will leave for Pekin about the second week in August, the marriage of Sir Hugh being fixed for the 1st prox.

His Highness the Maharajah of Johore kindly consented to assist on 2nd July at a bazaar held under the auspices of All Saints, South Lambeth, and which was opened by Princess Louise.

Both Sir Robert Hart, K.C.M.G. and Mr. Campbell are to receive decorations from the French Government superior to those of which they have previously been the recipients.

The troupe of *Hercules*, Captain H. St. L. B. Parker, now in Peking Sound, is ordered to proceed to Singapore and Hongkong.

The date of her departure has not yet been named.

Vice-Admiral Gullibrand, Minister of Marine, has accepted the presidency of the committee for the monument to Admiral Cordero. As a mark of respect the *Fourrée* at Toulon is to be renamed the *Amiral-Cordero*.

A vacancy on the commandant's list of the navy is created by the retirement of Captain A. B. Pusey, late in command of the *Thistle*, on the China Station. He filled the second place on the 1st, and had been in the service since 1832.

Lord Salisbury held a formal reception at the foreign office on the 26th ult. conspicuous among the foreign ambassadors and plenipotentiaries was the Marquis Tseng in his full official costume. Mr. Kawano and Prince Naresuan also attended.

We hear that the probability of His Majesty the King of Siam coming on a visit to Europe is again receiving some attention. It will be remembered that some two or three years ago His Majesty intended to have visited the west, but was unavoidably prevented at that time.

A certain number of French engineers, in view of the clause in the new treaty, have busied themselves with the railway question, and elected M. Francis Luer, who is to ask permission of China to immediately make surveys. They have seen M. Fréycinet, who has promised to forward the documents to the French Government.

The text of the reply of the Emperor of China to the recent Peking letter conveyed by Père Guilliard, is given in the *Observateur Romain*. The chief feature to be noticed is that the Emperor of China addresses the Pope not as "Supreme Pontiff" but as "Emperor of Religion."

The Admiralty have ordered that ships proceeding to or employed on the China, East Indies, and West Coast of Africa stations are to be painted a light neutral colour. This colour is not to be altered without special sanction of the Commander-in-Chief or other in command of a foreign station.

The Mahajah of Johore entertained a large party of his State's friends, including Romeo Brooke of Warwicks, Admiral Sir W. Hewitt, and Sir Harry Orla, formerly Governor of the colony, at the Crystal Palace, on the evening of the 1st inst., when an excellent representation of his Highness was added to the usual display of set pieces and fireworks.

The Chinese Government, in accordance with its custom of presenting its exhibits at international exhibitions to leading institutions, has donated the 1,200 different objects displayed by it at the late New Orleans Exhibition, and valued at \$20,000, to the University of Michigan, which had petitioned for the gift. The natives can understand the alarm felt at rock-hunting expeditions. Julius Mazaria used to say, "They tax us; we pay; they tax us again; we pay; they tax us once more." We doubt if the French are inclined to jingling just now, and yet a new loan is to be brought out after the elections.

Advice received by the *Tempo* report the loss on 27th April last, of the *Pescadores*, of the two torpedo boats Nos. 45 and 46, attached to the French squadron in the Chinese seas. No lives were lost, nor any particulars known. They were 100 ft. long, 20 ft. wide, 10 ft. deep, with a 328-metres broad, and a average draft of eighty-five feet, and measured thirty-two tons. Their engines were 100 horse power. In the Naval Budget for next year these boats appear as lost, but no explanations are given.

A French naval officer, the *Unité Indo-Chinoise*, publishes some further letters of Admiral Comtelets, in one of which is dated Oct. 20, 1883, the following passage occurs:—"With the only force which are under my orders and those of Admiral Meyer, who is here, we should have no difficulty in defeating the *Intelligent destruction* which lava guns is such bounds as to have considerably salved the fair monova of a

stone.

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M. Brissone and de Fréycinet attended the meeting of the committee on the Franco-Chinese treaty on the 29th June. The Minister for Foreign Affairs explained that the first overtures were made by M. Fréycinet, and that the proposal was formulated on February 25th. M. Fréycinet added that the clauses in the treaty relating to the commercial advantages conceded to France were necessarily vague, since they were to be completed by a special treaty. The only difficulty which had arisen in the course of the negotiations had reference to the question whether the Chinese regularly will be required of the French, regularly will be required of the frontier, sanitary works in the interest of humanity, and railways with the usual Government guarantee. Now, looking at the state of affairs, it is evident that the Chinese will be compelled to make some arrangement with the French Government.

It is calculated (says the *Army and Navy Gazette*) that the French have now 30,000 men in Tonquin, with a camp of 10,000 men at the Pônes-Laueng, near Toulong, as a nursery; and Sir Harry Orla, formerly Governor of the colony, at the Crystal Palace, on the evening of the 1st inst., when an excellent representation of his Highness was added to the usual display of set pieces and fireworks.

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## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY, 6th August.

For steamship *Mesmerie*, sailed on the 28th August.—For Continent—1,187 boxes silk; 1,000 boxes waste silk; 27 cases silk; 37 boxes cocoons; 48 rolls matting; 732 packages sundries; 247 packages tea; 1,159 boxes tea, and 642 half-chests tea. For London—266 boxes silk; 17 boxes waste silk; 1 case silk; 4,384 packages tea; 4,360 boxes tea; 1,000 boxes hemp; and 791 packages sundries.

ORUM.

Quotations are—

Malwa (New)..... \$510 per picul, silk, of 24 batties.

Malwa (Old)..... \$330 to 50 per picul, all sorts of 14 to 21 batties.

Panna (New)..... 372.

Panna (Old)..... 347.

Bomar (Old)..... 543 nom.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON—  
Telegraphic Transfer..... 361.

Bank Bills on demand..... 37.

Bank Bills at 30 days' sight..... 371.

Bank Bills at 6 months' sight..... 371.

Credits, &amp;c., at 6 months' sight..... 371.

Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight..... 374.

ON PARIS—  
Bank Bills, on demand..... 448.

Credits, &amp;c., at 3 months' sight..... 456.

ON NEW YORK—  
Bank Bills on demand..... 87.

Credits, &amp;c., at 6 months' sight..... 88.

ON BOMBAY—  
Telegraphic Transfer..... 2984.

Bank on demand..... 329.

ON CALCUTTA—  
Telegraphic Transfer..... 2234.

Bank on demand..... 329.

ON SHANGHAI—  
Bank at sight..... 723.

Private, 60 days' sight..... 731.

SHARES.

Quotations are—

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—160 per cent. premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited—\$490 per share.

China Indemnity Insurance Company's Shares—367 per share.

North China Insurance—Tls. 50 per share.

Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 130 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company, Limited—\$170 per share.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 148 per share.

Canton Insurance Office, Limited—\$384 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$362 per share.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—374 per share.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—55 per cent. premium.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamship Co.'s Shares—50 per cent. premium.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Shares—174 per cent. discount.

China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited—30 per cent. discount, nominal.

Douglas Steamship Company, Limited—5 per cent. premium.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—\$390 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—\$160 per share.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$399 per share.

China Sugar Refining Company (Debenhurst)—1 per cent. premium nominal.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$380 per share.

Hongkong Ice Company's Shares—\$142 per share.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$118 per share.

Powell's The Mining and Smelting Company—\$20 per share.

Salangor Tin Mining Company—\$13 per share.

Perak Sugar Cultivation Company—Tls. 35 per share.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$370 per share.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 A—2 per cent. premium.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—5 per cent. premium.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—5 per cent. premium.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. Parsons &amp; Co.'s Register).

August 4th.

Thermometer—14°.

Barometer—101.4.

Hygrometer—54.

Thermometer—14°.

Barometer—101.2.

Hygrometer—54.

Thermometer—14°.

Barometer—101.1.

Hygrometer—54.

Thermometer—14°.

Barometer—101.0.

Hygrometer—54.

Thermometer—14°.

Barometer—100.9.

Hygrometer—54.

Thermometer—14°.

Barometer—100.8.

Hygrometer—54.

Thermometer—14°.

Barometer—100.7.

Hygrometer—54.

Thermometer—14°.

Barometer—100.6.

Hygrometer—54.

Thermometer—14°.

Barometer—100.5.

Hygrometer—54.

Thermometer—14°.

Barometer—100.4.

Hygrometer—54.

Thermometer—14°.

Barometer—100.3.

Hygrometer—54.

Thermometer—14°.

Barometer—100.2.

Hygrometer—54.

Thermometer—14°.

Barometer—100.1.

Hygrometer—54.

Thermometer—14°.

Barometer—100.0.

Hygrometer—54.

Thermometer—14

## EXTRACT.

THE TWO ELIZABETHS.

A. D. 1309.

Ancest Thuringia's wood'd hills she dwelt,  
A high-born princess, servant of the poor,  
Sweetening with gracious words the food she doth  
To starving throngs at Warburgh's blazoned door.  
A blinded son held his soul in chains,  
Cramped the sweet nature that he could not kill,  
Scarred her fair body with his passion-pains,  
And grained her conscience by his narrow will.  
God gave her gifts of beauty and grace,  
With fast and vigil she denied them all;  
Conquesting, with sed, pacific fads,  
She followed meekly at her stern guide's call.  
So drooped and died her home-brown rose of bliss  
In the chill rigours of a discipline.  
That turned her fond lips from her mother's kiss  
And made her joy of methood a sin.  
Thee had I loved by conquestion led,  
One with the low and vile herself who made,  
Whose thankless misery mocked the hand that fed  
And taught to earn her pitons misperado.  
But still, with patience that outwore her hate,  
She gave her all while yet she had to give;  
And then her empty hands importune,  
In prayer she listed that the poor might live.

Sore pressed by grief, and wrongs more hard to bear,  
And dwarfed and stifled by a harsh control,  
She kept life fragrant with good deeds and pray'r,  
And fresh and pure the white flower of her soul.  
Death found her busy at her task; one word  
Alone she uttered as she passed to die.  
"Silence!"—then listened even as one who heard  
With song and wing the angels drawing nigh!

New Fri Angelot's rose fill her hands,  
And on Marliot's corse, Woe and Pain  
Knob at her feet. Her marble image stands  
Worshipped and crowned in Marling's holy fane.

Ye, whoso'er her Church its cross upraise,  
Wide as the world her story still is told;

In methood's ravage, women's prayers and tears,  
She lives igno where grave's curtains old.

And still, despite the weakness or the blame  
Of blind submission to the blind, o'er all  
A tenderpiece in hearts of every name,  
And more than Rome owns Saint Elizabeth!

A. D. 1780.

Snow goes passed; and lo! another came,  
An English matron, in whose simple faith,  
Nor proudly nor ritid had claim,  
A plain, unmeasured Elizabeth.

No neck cloth robe, nor athen-sprinkled hair,  
Nor wading fast, nor courage, nor vig' long  
Marched her calm presence. God had made her fair,  
And she could do His goodly work no wrong.

Their yoke is easy and their burden light  
When sole confessor is the Christ of God;  
Her quiet trust and faith transcending sight  
Smoothed to her foot the difficult paths she trod.

And there she walked, as duty bade her go,  
Safe and unnoticed as a cloistered nun,  
Slashed with her plainness Fashion's gayly show,  
And overcame the world she did not shun.

In Parham's bowers, in Flashe's liberal hall,  
In the great city's reaches broad and dim,  
Her ear was open to the Master's call,  
And knew the summons of His voice within.

Tender as mother, beautiful as wife,  
Amidst the thongs of prisoned crime she stood,  
In modest raiment faultless as her life,  
The type of England's worthiest womanhood!

To melt the hearts that hardness turned to stone  
The sweet persuasion of her lips sufficed,  
And guilt, which only late and fear had known,  
Saw in her own the pitying love of Christ.

So whereas or the guiding Spirit went  
She followed, finding every prison cell  
It opened for her sacred as a tent  
Pitched by Genesaret or by Jacob's well.

And pride and fashion left her strong appeal,  
And priest and ruler marvelled as they saw  
How kind in hand wod wisdom with her seat,  
And woman's pity kept the bounds of law.

She rests in God's peace; but her memory stirs  
The air of earth as with an angel's wings,  
And warms and moves the hearts of men like hers,  
The sainted daughter of Hungary's King!

United now, the Briton and the Hun,  
Each, in her own time, faithful unto death,  
Live sister souls in name and spirit one,  
Thuringia's saint and our Elizabeth!

JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER, in Atlantic Monthly.

## PETITIONING FOR A PAGE.

A petition has just been presented to the French Chamber of Deputies to which, it is safe to say, no parallel is to be found in the Parliamentary records of any country. The petitioner asks the Chamber to provide him with a new face to replace the one he has lost. The request is odd enough it stands; but its oddity is, if possible, still further enhanced by the fact that the face which he has lost was not his own. Ex-artilleryman Moreau, the petitioner in question, is undoubtedly one of the most severely afflicted of the many victims of the Franco-Prussian war. A shell burst immediately in front of him at the battle of Bapaume, carrying away the entire surface of his face. Casualties of the sort are doubtless common in war; the peculiarity in Moreau's case is that he survived the terrible mutilation. A grateful country provided him with an artificial face, a mask which partly hid the deformity. But his troubles were not over. He was attacked with brain fever the other day and sent to a military hospital. In one of his struggles with his attendants his artificial face and teeth got so badly damaged that they have been almost useless to him ever since. The Chamber certainly owes the best face that is to be had for money to the gallant defender of his country.—*Brooklyn Eagle*.

## CONGO BOYS.

At the age of five or six the boys do not stay longer with their mothers. Some bigger boys having built a house, the smaller boys just breaking loose from parental restraint go to them, and begin to be allowed to live with them. They then turn promise to find them in firewood, and to be their little retinues *pro tem*. These boys' houses are called *subuges*. I turned up late at night (eight o'clock) in a native town, having made forced march. I had never visited there before, and not liking to rouse the chief at such an hour, I went to the *subuge* and asked the boys whether I and my two attendants might sleep there to save fuss and trouble, as I was to be off again at day-break. "O, you are glad to see us, so often we have heard of you, and now we see you. We are very pleased." This was kindly spoken; so I stepped through the low doorway I entered a roomy house. Some ten boys had just finished supper, and squatted round a smoky fire. I was glad to stretch out on the paprus mat they gave me, keeping low down to avoid the smoke which otherwise almost blinded me. I had with me half a foul, a small bell (14d.), and three strings of beads. A boy spitted my foul over the fire while my attendants dozed, for they were worn out with the long march of the day. I begged some plantain, and a lad went to the door, and shouted, "Bring some plantain to the *subuge*." A kindly woman brought some. When my meal was ready, I asked for a pouch of salt and some water. They shouted for these, and got them. Having finished my meal, I coiled up in my blanket, and next morning, giving them the bell and three strings, thanked them and so we parted.

The boys of the *subuge* were well attended to, for to get the name of "stingy" is the first step towards the terrible rumour of witchcraft. There was only one left, sir.

## PAYMENT TO SINGERS.

The sums paid to famous singers for their services have often attracted notice, and sometimes a little envy on the part of those who forgot that it is only the first in the profession to whom money-making comes easy, and that hard work for little pay is the lot of almost all the rest. If few got much a great many get little enough. When Gabrielli, visited Russia in 1763, and Catherine II. wished to engage her services, she asked 5,000 ducats as salary. "Far too much," said the Empress, amazed. "Why, that is more than I pay my field-marshal." "Then let your field-marshal sing for you," replied Gabrielli. A hundred pounds a night was paid about 1775 to Agusti for singing two songs during her engagement at the Pantheon Concerts in London; it was an enormous figure for those days. When Calabini first came to London, in 1805, she bargained for £2,000 for singing at the King's Theatre in the Haymarket during the season, which lasted from September 15 of that year to August, 1807, together with £100 "to defray the expense of her journey to London, and also one benefit night free of expense." But she ended in receiving much more than that. The total amount got by her from the theatre in 1807, including benefits, was £25,000, and her total profit with concert, with a loss of £16,700. Alboni had £2,000, and Souto, £2,000 for a season at the Opera in London.—*Leisure Hour*.

## A MAN ROUTED BY WEASELS.

Dele Ianthe, an Elk county farmer, has been annoyed greatly this winter by weasels in his poultry yard and house, the blood-thirsty little animals having killed his fowls by the score, and made all efforts to trap them. The other day Mr. Lante was walking through a stone field on his farm, and he saw a weasel run into a big heap of stones piled loosely in the middle of the field. He had a walking stick, and going to the stone pile, he began to throw down stones to get at the weasel to scare it out. Presently a weasel jumped out, and he struck it with his cane. It did not run away, but sprang at Lante's throat—the spot a weasel instinctively tries to seize. The farmer struck at it again and hit it, but it returned gamely to the attack, and whether in answer to a signal or not the farmer does not know, weasels began to swarm out of the stone pile on all sides, and in a second were springing upon Lante, clutching nimble up his clothes, trying to reach his face. They bit him with their sharp canines, and finding that he would be unable to keep the savage little blood-suckers from fastening their teeth in his neck without help, he shook them off as best he could, and started at the top of his speed for home. The weasels followed him until he scaled the fence. His hands were bleeding from dozen wounds; and if he had remained to fight the weasels, they would undoubtedly have overpowered and killed him. In the afternoon Mr. Lante returned to the stone pile with two men, two guns, and a dog. They routed out the weasels and killed thirty—a colony, which had been devastating the entire neighbourhood for a year or more.—*Exchange*.

## VICTOR HUGO ON THE "UNITED STATES OF EUROPE."

If four centuries ago, at the period when war was made by one district against the other, between cities, and between provinces, if, I say, someone had dared to predict to Lorraine, to Picardy, to Normandy, to Brittany, to Auvergne, to Provence, to Dauphiny, to Burgundy, "A day shall come when you will no longer make war, when you will no longer arm men one against the other, when it will no longer be said that the Normans are attacking the Picards, or the Picards the Normans, and as the surnames being alphabetical.

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